

The States wherein we have recently chronicled the eminently satisfactory results of his forensic efforts.

When the Dry Goods politicians brought Breckinridge, the Disunion candidate, into the Fusion partnership in this State thousands of Old-Line Americans took their leave. The reasons are clearly and ably set forth by Gen. Prescott, the President of the National Union American Council, for abandoning Fusion, will be adopted by thousands of others, who, like him, were content to support Fusion of the Bell and Douglas forces, but refuse to give their suffrages to Breckinridge.

We do not apologize to our Wayne County (Penn.) friends for putting their County on the Foster column, and keeping it there two days. They told us they would give Foster 200 majority, and we took them at their word. It seems that they have carried the County for Curtin, and elected their whole County ticket. They will do better still for Lincoln.

We have the best authority for saying that the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON openly denounces and repudiates the Dry Goods Fusion, and declares that it will be a gross sacrifice of principle for any National Democrat to vote for the mongrel Electoral ticket concocted by Richmond, Brooks, Henry & Co.

"Every National Whig," said the Hon. Washington Hunt in July last, "will decide for himself what he owes to the Union and the peace of the 'Union at this crisis.' In the present judgment of Mr. Hunt, we suppose that every National Whig owes it to the Union to vote for the Southern sectional Slavery-protection and disunion candidate.

The Hon. W. Hunt proudly declared a short time ago that he held then the same principles which he had held for years. If he still clings to these principles, will he kindly inform the public how they allow him to vote for John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane?

The vote of Pennsylvania just recorded is the heaviest ever cast in that State—hardly if at all less than Five Hundred Thousand. All the full county returns we have seen show a considerable increase on that of 1865.

Old Berks has just polled about Seven Thousand good Republican votes—about two-fifths of all she cast. She will improve upon this henceforth.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Oct. 11, 1866.  
As much interest has been caused by late events at Vera Cruz in connection with the movements of the Spanish fleet, the result of inquiries at proper sources was the assertion that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement, widely published that Capt. Jarvis interfered in the affair which took place some weeks ago between the captain of the Spanish brig Benicual and the Spanish Government nor did Captain Jarvis send a note to the Spanish Commodore commanding his course, or act in any other disapproving manner.  
The relations between these two officers were of the most cordial character, without reference to political questions, and Major Anceles, when coming to New-Orleans on board the Commodore, was so gallantly treated that he expressed himself in the most complimentary terms toward the officers of our Navy. It is further reliably ascertained that the action of the Spanish Commodore was suspended and the squadron withdrawn to Havana in consequence of the pressing representations of the Spanish subjects in Vera Cruz, and that the Commodore, Admiral Spanish Consul to the Captain-General of Cuba. A bombardment, they stated, would not only destroy much of their property, but peril their lives. No further hostile demonstration will be made in the absence of advice from Madrid, which is also known that the commander of our Gulf Squadron is not left to his own discretion, but that he will act under the advice of Minister McLane in the event of the bombardment of Vera Cruz by the Spanish, and extend all possible protection to American persons and property, including the landing of marines at Vera Cruz for that purpose.

**Arrival of the North Briton.**  
FATHER POINT, Thursday, Oct. 11—12:30 p. m.  
The steamship North Briton has just been sighted ten miles below this place, which she will reach in about an hour. Her accounts are not so late as the Africa's, received via Cape Race.

The following is the weekly Liverpool Cotton report, which was missing in our Cape Race dispatch, per Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 10,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export, and 8,000 for home consumption. The market closed at 10 1/2 for good middling, and 10 1/4 for fair middling. The market was quiet, and the price of cotton was steady.

**Baltimore Election.**  
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1866.  
The full vote of the city yesterday is 27,316. Mr. Turner's majority is 8,198.

### Returned Africans—Murderous Assault.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.  
Capt. Lethrop of the ship South Shore, with the cargo of Africans from Key West, arrived at Morrisania, N. Y., on Wednesday last. One hundred and eighty-eight of the negroes were landed at Key West, and eight hundred and eighty at Key West. The cargo was landed at Key West, and the ship was to be sold at auction. The cargo was landed at Key West, and the ship was to be sold at auction.

**Missouri and Western Telegraph.**  
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1866.  
At the annual meeting of the Missouri and Western Telegraph, held in this city today, Charles M. Stephens, J. H. Lightner, A. C. Goodin, J. H. Laffin, J. H. Wade, Aaron Stager, and Isaac R. Elwood were elected Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following gentlemen were elected officers: Charles M. Stephens, President and Treasurer; Robert H. St. John, Secretary and Secretary; and Wm. R. St. John, General Agent. The Company's business has been a profitable business the past year, and it is thought that when the extension to Fort Kearney is completed, as it will be this month, a large increase of patronage will ensue. The Company has decided to build at least 200 miles west of Fort Kearney next year, and will commence as soon as the Spring of next year, and will commence as soon as the Spring of next year, and will commence as soon as the Spring of next year.

**The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.  
The extra dividend question of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was settled today, the United States District Court deciding that the dividend of the Company in itself was legal. It refused to grant an injunction restraining its payment to the shareholders.

**Mexican News.**  
NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.  
A private letter from Mexico says that the Mexican Government have approved of the seizure of the conductors by Degollado, and that they are disposed to advance \$100,000 toward the payment of the English debts.

**Letter from Havana.**  
NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.  
The steamship Empress of the City and Havana have arrived here with late Havana dates.

The above membership City of Norfolk was taken into Havana on the 4th inst.

### The Pennsylvania Election.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.  
Our majority will foot up nearly 35,000, and make Pennsylvania the banner State. Lincoln will probably get 50,000.

We lost Mr. Longuecker's Congressional District by barely 100 votes, and might have got Mr. Florence's by a less change. These facts show the necessity of close attention to every Congressional District in New York and elsewhere. Guard your friends against swapping Congress votes for Governor or any other office. We want members. The other things will take care of themselves.

The Bell organization here is virtually disbanded; all the respectable and honest portion have returned to their old party relations, being convinced they were cheated and sold. The managers now throw off all disguise, and admit they were in the employment and pay of the Locofocos. Some of Mr. Bell's friends, who were really deluded, complain bitterly that the only service they received from the Democrats was to march in their processions and swell their numbers.

Messrs. Fuller, Ingersoll, Brown & Co. have dissolved their political firm and retired from business, mourning the degeneracy of the times. William B. Reed is now engaged in writing their lives, to be dedicated to our Collector of Customs.

A cracked bell was tolled through Market street yesterday, in compliment to the commercial principles of that vicinage.

There is a general disposition to elect Morton McMichael United States Senator in place of Mr. Bigler, in recognition of his long and disinterested devotion to our cause, but especially for the valuable services recently rendered by him and The North American, which have been felt and acknowledged all through the State.

MONTROSE, Pa., Oct. 11, 1866.  
The majority for Curtin in Susquehanna County is 1,624.

### WAYNE CO., PA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HONESDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.  
Curtin has carried this County. Republican County ticket also elected.

St. F. T. (Gentlemen from Wayne say Curtin's majority is nearly 100.)

### To the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

Somerset County—Curtin's majority 1,600.  
The Bulletin of this evening claims a majority for Curtin in the State of 32,000, and that the Legislature will stand as follows: Senate, 25 Republicans to 8 Democrats, and the House, 67 Republicans to 33 Democrats.

Bailey (Dem.) is elected Congressman from the XXth District, instead of Junkin (Rep.)

Stewart (Rep.) is probably elected Congressman from the XXth District, instead of Lauer (Dem.)

### To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Permit me to congratulate the country on the result of the Pennsylvania Election.

I will add, that it proves the wisdom of the Chicago Convention in nominating Mr. Lincoln, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

I will presume to say the same for the Convention in respect to the State of Indiana, though up to this writing, I have had no returns. Truly yours,

J. S. BRICK.

### OLD BERKS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

READING, Pa., Oct. 10, 1866.  
Depend upon it the Sham Democracy did their very best in this State yesterday. Their faction was complete—their only rivalry which faction should do the most for Fort. They worked, traveled, lied and voted together. In Berks County they strained every nerve. Their candidates for Congress and County officers traveled the county day and night, for weeks with money in abundance. The county was flooded with lying handbills, particularly a story about Curtin shooting a Dutchman's dog, and damning the owner. This town was never fought so hard—the principal Locofoco candidates living here—yet for the first time in a Presidential or gubernatorial election (except in the instance of Pollock's) we have carried the town, and by 500 majority, in a poll of nearly 4,000. And what has become of Buchanan's majority of nearly 7,000 in Berks?—reduced to just one-half.

The State can do 20,000 better for Lincoln over all opponents. Most of our German Republicans—strong Lincoln men—voted for Foster. Our Wide-Awakes were wide awake on election day. We know they will do their duty in New York.

### Ohio Election.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

A private dispatch from Columbus says the Democrats gain four Congressmen, as far as heard from, and hold their own everywhere.

CLEVELAND, O., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.  
Further returns confirm the loss of Republican Congressmen in the IXth, XVth, and XVIIth Districts. The Republicans gain a Congressman in the Xth District. The remaining districts are probably unchanged. In the XVIIth District, Curtin, Republican, is elected over Jewett by 32 majority.

### Indiana Election.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

Floyd County (Ind.) gives Hendricks (Dem.) for Governor, or 216 majority. Cravens (Dem.) is elected to Congress by 51 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.  
Returns from 60 counties indicate that the Republican majority will be 15,000. The Legislature will stand about as follows: Senators holding over—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 11. New members—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 18. House of Representatives—Republicans, 58; Democrats, 42. Republican majority in the XVIIth District, Holman (Dem.) is elected by 400 majority. The Congressmen will stand the same as at present—7 Republicans and 4 Democrats.

### Recent Election News in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

The receipt of the election news from Pennsylvania and Indiana has created a profound sensation among all parties.

### State Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

The Hon. Francis Kernan was today nominated by the Democratic Convention of the 1st District of Quebec County for member of Assembly, in opposition to James McQuade, Republican, member of the last Legislature.

### New-Jersey Politics.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

The Constitutional Union Convention of the VIIth Congressional District reassembled this afternoon, and resolved that it is inexpedient to make any nomination for Congress.

### Destructive Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

A destructive fire occurred early yesterday morning in Allen's iron works, in the south part of the city. It was caused by the furnace-valve giving way. Loss \$25,000 to \$30,000. Nearly 200 laborers are thrown out of employment.

### The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

The Ohio River at this point, the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is ten feet deep, and rising. Boatmen consider navigation resumed for the season. Steamers are up for all river landings below.

### The New-Orleans Quarantine.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

The quarantine at this port has been raised.

### Large Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

The largest fire that has visited the city since the great conflagration of 1854 occurred this morning about 8 o'clock. An immense factory on Ida Hill was entirely destroyed. The building was owned by the estate of Benjamin Marshall, and occupied by Andrew McLean, F. W. Farnham, and Wm. Cockroft, in manufacturing hosiery and muslin. The amount of loss is \$300,000. The building, which is insured for \$14,000. The loss of the occupants is about \$50,000, of which about \$10,000 is insured. The fire caught accidentally in the packing room. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment by it. A high wind was blowing while the fire was burning, and the destruction would have been greater but for the steam fire-engine Arts and Eagle, No. 10.

### The Grand Trunk Railway.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

The reports which have been extensively circulated lately by the enemies of the Grand Trunk Railway in regard to its embarrassed condition financially, are today fully confirmed as true by The Toronto Leader, the Government organ, which says that it cannot longer be concealed that a tremendous financial catastrophe is impending over the road, Baring & Bros. having taken steps to recover advances amounting to millions of dollars. The Leader speaks of the possible stoppage of the road, and enlarges on the disastrous consequences of such a step.

### LAND SALES IN MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Sept. 26, 1866.

THE TRIBUNE, received at this date, announces that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is preparing for the introduction to market of 361,000 "acres of land in Minnesota, consisting of detached tracts," &c.

The great hardship and inconvenience to which this sale will subject a large number of our poor settlers, cannot be understood except by those who know the practical working of such a sale. Not merely the 361,000 acres, but the 361,000 acres are affected by it. By the rules of the Circumlocution Office, whenever a single parcel in a township, be it only a quarter section, is offered for sale, the settlers on all the remaining lands in the same township must prove and pay up before the day of sale, or forfeit their preemption rights to their claims. Instances of this kind are numerous. In one township adjoining this, a single half section is offered. Every settler in that township living on an unpreempted claim must, at whatever cost and inconvenience, raise the money to pay for his claim before the 15th of October next, or lose his home. But this is not all. A large land grant was made there some time since for the construction of railroads in this State. Each odd numbered section within six miles of the line of each road and if there should not be the requisite quota within that limit, then within fifteen miles, were donated for this purpose. Preemptors were already settled on many of these odd-numbered sections, and had, of course, priority of right over the railroad companies. Now, however, all these must at once pay up, or forfeit their lands to the railroad companies, whenever any parcel of land in the same township is offered for sale.

Our crops have been so magnificent and beautiful that the distress will not be so great as it would have been a year ago. But for many of those who have lost all during the "hard times" of the last three years, the new necessity will be a severe trial. Our people are fully satisfied that so far as promoting the interests of the pioneers in the West is concerned, the present Administration excels all preceding ones in the rapidity of knowing how not to do it, and they will add largely to their 3,500 Republican majority of last year.

You have several times stated that Minnesota is to hold a State election in October. Not so. Our last Legislature enacted that on the year of a Presidential election the State election should be held on the same day with that of the Presidential. We will endeavor to give a good account of ourselves on the 6th of November.

### SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

of sportsmen of the State interested in the preservation of birds and fish, was held at Syracuse on the 9th inst. A report was adopted setting forth the objects of the Convention, forming a Constitution, and fixing the time for the annual meeting on the third Tuesday of June of each year. The new State law for the preservation of game was approved. The following-named persons were unanimously elected as officers of the Convention, to hold office until others shall be elected, at the next annual meeting of the Convention: Charles H. Haswell of New-York City, as President; C. W. Hutchinson of Utica and Henry Hunter of Rochester, as Vice-Presidents; C. E. Whitehead of New-York and George Dawson of Albany, as Secretaries.

**MORE NEWS ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Associated Press, in addition to their Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island telegraph lease, for the transmission of European intelligence, have been organizing extensive arrangements for intercepting steamers and packet-vessels off Irish Island and Montank Point, by which news will be secured one day earlier than heretofore.

**HEAD-LANDS.**—One of the nearest practices we have seen upon some large farms, is to have a grass headland around all the plowed fields. These, nicely laid down to grass, serve as turning places, and for roadways, and may be annually mowed. They serve to keep the fence-row free of weeds and bushes. Where the fields are large, and more than one kind of crop is planted, a roadway should always be left through the field, and even in fields of Indian corn, such roadways will be found extremely convenient, and a great saving of labor, as a team can drag a full load upon such a road at times when an empty wagon would be a heavy load on plowed ground.

—There was a very large meeting of Republicans at the South Brooklyn Wigwam last night, addressed by Messrs. Tilton, Burleigh, and Greeley.

The Hon. G. A. Grow, who speaks today at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., is going to the West. He will spend the next two weeks stamping the States of Wisconsin and Illinois.

—It is stated that the Hon. Edward Everett is engaged to marry the widowed daughter of Judge Pettigrew of South Carolina. The lady is described as a blonde, attractive, intellectual, wealthy, and about 33 years of age.

### DIMENSIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN CHURCHES.

THE ROMAN ARCHBISHOP, in an article

compiled to show the largeness of St. Peter's, at Rome, being very crowded, gives some curious statistics as to the comparative capacity of the most celebrated churches in Europe. We add a column, exhibiting the number of square yards: "Those who stand at St. Peter's during the august ceremonies of Christmas Day, or to the public during the function, as much crowded as possible. To show the impossibility of St. Peter's being ever crowded, we annex the following statistics of its capacities, as compared with other great churches, allowing four persons to every square meter (square yard):"

### THE CAMERON IN TEXAS.

Capt. Echols of the Topo-

graphical Engineers, has fully tested the fitness of the camel for service in the South-West, by his recent expedition in North-Western Texas. The camel was very serviceable, and for six days in the heat of Midsummer, the camel did not have a drop of water. On the day that water was discovered, they indicated by their increased speed that they were approaching water, though the stream was ten miles off.

### RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

#### A DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

#### NEW-YORK OUT OF DOORS.

#### The Military, the Masses, and the Councilmen.

#### THE DISCOMFITURE OF BOOLE.

The Prince of Wales and his suite landed from the revenue cutter Havet Lane, which received them at South Amboy, near 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were escorted from Castle Garden to their lodgings at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The demonstrations of the people marked this event of supreme interest, and were more general and earnest, characteristic and suggestive, than on any other of the many occasions of this very eventful year. While the metropolis showed all the symptoms of that strange fever of which Americans are, of all nations, the only true subjects—which defies every diagnosis—which burns without consuming, shakes without unsettling the mind, and leaves its victim after a racking of the nerves and a fring of the blood, cool, steady, and in full sight of that star of destiny which is the mysterious but faithful guide of our Republican fortunes; while the suspension of business in the city was practically universal, and one great impulse directed the thoughts and the steps of all classes; and while all the conflicting elements that enter into the incongruous composite of the population were solidified in the enormous street assemblage, it was plain how a kindly feeling controlled all the exciting affairs of the day. There could have been no fitter tribute to the honor and the worth, the traditional and the present grandeur than the no less gracefully represented on the American soil by the fair youth Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, than this intense democratic presence. These huge collections of men, women, and children which met the eyes in receding ocean stretches, swaying together as if with the irresistible tidal force, compressed within as if narrow limits, and compelled to chafe a good deal, but never sweeping over their bounds to do harm nor lost to the gentle but firm control of a sun of good humor: those spontaneous, unstudied, inarticulate, and changefully picturesque symbols of the wayside—the flags and flowers, the informal mottoes—and the stirring exclamations and delights that each first sight of the boyish form of the Prince evoked; these, and with them the very confusion that was the natural fruit of such a preposterously fed stock of enthusiasm, fully typified the capacities of the people for a self-government founded on the immutable laws of human sympathy. And beneath all this suggestion to the wise minds that lodge about the royal person, and perhaps beneath all the happiness the strange pageantry of the hour brought to the fresh and susceptible heart of the favored youth, there must have rested a great sense of the hopefulness of the picture, and it needed no strain of the imagination to view him upon whom every eye loved to dwell, for whom the flags waved, the flowers fell, and the cheers went up, as the pledge of an affection and an honest sympathy between the parent nations in the civilized family of the earth which shall be broken never. It was not a fraction of the over-excited brain that he was the gentle bearer of the olive branch of peace and real good-will, whose pleasant countenances foretold the closer blending of the interests of England and the States, and a final union of their noble energies in the cause of truth, justice, and love for all people under heaven. Not long since the East threw its antique shadows over the streets. The grave spirit of the Orient looked from a vault of soft traditions into the busy heart of Yankee life, and immemorial prejudices were laid down at the doors of the West, opening on the boundless horizon of intellectual and material progress. And yesterday the drama—this wonderful and harmonious drama of humanity—reached another climax, and the descendant of the Georges entered the center of American independence, and met no barriers but solid hosts of welcoming citizens, and the refrain of the chimes, and of all the instruments, was God Save the Queen! Not the most dreary philosopher over the "institutions" of his country could come forth from the scene of this occasion without a good hope for the future of a people which is still so loyal to the domestic virtues that have made the name of Victoria illustrious; and this sentiment of respect and admiration for purity and charity was the key-note of the whole affair.

The smoke of the Harriet Lane was seen rising over the Narrows to a sky not wholly clear, but patched with bright October blue; and her coming was hailed with the roars of guns from the forts, and from vessels on the water and at each shore. At this moment the shipping was decked with flags, and rigged to the topmast with spectators. The sailors of a merchantman lying off the Garden manned the yards and cheered lustily as the cutter walked jauntily up. Over the broad waters many light craft danced with snowy sails, and a fleet of small ships pointed their bows to the home of their commerce. There was not that brilliant animation which attended the aquatic lion of the season, the Great Eastern, to his fair at the foot of Hammond street, and yet the harbor is always superior to circumstances, and with the few vessels that did special floating-honors to the Prince, and the colors that roved with autumnal splendor the forest of masts, the lines of soldiers and troops of horse drawn up on the plaza of emigration, and the multitudes of people that extended the picture far up into the land, there was ample satisfaction in the view. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning preparations for just this moment began at the end of the island. A crowd of sovereigns that had even then begun to group upon that blooming space which encompasses the Castle that Fashion, and War, and Panoplia have at different periods of the Manhattan career held for their own, were dispersed, and before 10 o'clock of about 180 police the constant eager comers retreated with readiness to the adjacent streets, where they adjusted themselves into pyramids and other convenient forms. The whole area was then kept free for the soldiers, and when the smoke was seen over the Narrows, they were all formed into easy but regular columns, filling the scene with gay uniforms and glittering stacks of arms. The Castle itself was also in full possession of about 1,000 ladies and gentlemen, and members of the press, who were admitted through a degrading door by the delivery of the parchment favors of the strictly private occasion. The Aldermen and the Councilmen were also in impatient waiting. They were bravely led by Boole. It is supposed that he employed the greater part of Wednesday night in sleepless consideration of the point of etiquette involved in the withdrawal of the responsibilities of receiving the guest of the city from himself and his accomplished associates, as he was met at an early hour on Thursday morning pacing the Park behind the City Hall with a gloomy and overwrought mien, and no gloves on. But the fumes of cigars, the light artillery of slang and profanity, and a certain air of informality and easy defiance within the Castle, all told a tale of generous deference to the wishes of the public, and a noble discharge of duty at whatever personal sacrifice. That there should not be a too-painful remembrance of the ancient departed glory, no one of this neglected band of civic hosts displayed yellow kid upon his dainty fingers, but that delicate materials summed every other vivid and yet soothing hue of the rainbow. And before the smoke appeared over the Narrows, the smoke of the City Fathers blew gently, for their old appetite for distinguished visitors came over them, and they waxed weary of waiting; and military and police officers of distinction moved to and fro, and consulted as to whether something had not happened—an explosion, or a collision; and the

privileged visitors who did not stay in their seats in the balcony of the old theater of song and an inner gallery, arrayed upon the porches that have a romantic residence on the shell of the Castle, and thought the whole subject over in full view of the then existing circumstances. Only His Excellency the Mayor was entirely tranquil, and it was not a speech that spread over him the smooth and awn. Calmness such as the tropical seas allow—before they and make a meal of the best ships aloft, and spare not the women and the children; but the smooth and cheerful countenance was rather due to an inward course of spirit, which floating above, however exciting, camouflaged.

The look of the Castle-hall was that of a drying-room for the flags of all nations, except that the scenes suggested any purifying results from their recent washing. The exits of foreign lands whose dirty and bowed forms would have disgraced the stately scene, had been carefully hidden away in the mud that forms the trenches of this stout fortification, and there they moved, all in their rags and utter wretchedness, and wondered, it may be, at the sounds of the brass and string bands broke over their seclusion, what Providence could have put only an old wall between their thin and prosoplectic children, and the boy they all did homage—and pious wallowing were not a sorry-sight for even a prying reporter to see, much more a Prince! The traces of their misery, too, had been as far as possible obliterated from the benches and the posts of the hall, and it had been set on fire with bunting. Flags hung in intersecting lines from wall to wall, and they were generally emblematic, what with their patches and blots observed stars and confused colors, of the decline and fall of all known nations. Torn and dingy standards clung with trembling grasp to the pillars, and crept around the dome. A large elephant depicted in all the details on a square of canvas was deemed a sufficiently suggestive object of contemplation to be placed over the door of exit, and the term DREADNOUGHT extended in long letters across the place had the effect of a solemn mystery upon the wondering soul. Except this profusion of old bunting, the Castle was without decoration. So great was the pressure of flags upon the dome that several sturdy standards shot madly above the roof, and shook themselves proudly in the outer air.

When the guns exploded in token of the smoke over the Narrows, there was a hurry and a standstill, and soon the suspense was relieved by the shouts that from without announced the disembarkation of the royal party. The band of the Twelfth Regiment played the English anthem as they stepped upon the planks, and preceded them into the dripping scene. The gentlemen forming the suite moved forward to the space before the decks of the emigrant clerks, where the Mayor stood ready to receive them, but the other gentlemen who acted as the escort from South Amboy were forced back by the police, and obliged to keep a respectful distance, while the Prince stood facing Mayor Wood, and the Duke of Newcastle Alderman Boole, and other English dignitaries other American dignitaries, until, after a few moments of embarrassing silence, the band ceased playing. Then the ladies stretched their necks, and the reporters clutched their pencils, and the following remarks were exchanged:

MAYOR WOOD.—Your Royal Highness: As Child Magistrate of the city, I welcome you here, and believe that in so doing I represent this entire population, without exception.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It affords me very great pleasure to accept the welcome, and I have no doubt that it will be worthy of the great City of New-York.

This confidential colloquy ended, the Prince was cheered on his way up-stairs to exchange his civilian for his military dress, and the same operation having been performed by the other military members of his suite, the whole party were escorted to a myriad little huts just within the gates, where the royal steeds were in waiting. It was as the backs of the party were disappearing that a very singular event occurred. Overcome by a rush of the old feeling, Mr. Boole summoned his faithful and low down after royalty. But this was not in accordance with rule, and their onward progress was stayed by the officers. Wedged tightly together in the narrow pass, the Fathers stormed for their rights, threatened, coaxed, and called for help, but the order to "let 'em out" did not come until the Prince was quite out of their reach, when they swept wildly over the scene.

The Prince on horseback has been often described—in what possible position he is not—and to say that his light form and pleasant face, as they moved among the soldiers, were a goodly sight, may be the extent of our Jenkinsism. The effect of the statuesque columns with presented arms, of the gorgeous strains of God Save the Queen, rolling in sublime eddies round and round the field, and echoing from the trees of the Battery and the houses on the streets, and of the cheering crowds that lined the inclosure, is not so easily dismissed. The review having been fully made, a barouche, drawn by six spirited horses, received the Prince, the Mayor, and two other gentlemen of rank, and the other members of the royal suite, and the Aldermen and Councilmen, followed in carriages. Before following the procession into the city the roll of the military may be called.

#### FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Spier and Staff.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Spier and Staff.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General Spier and